TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1882.

Abber's Park Theatre-Diverces. **Bljon Opera House**—Herriagus. **Booth's Theatre**—Ticket of Leave Man. Chickering Hall Concert. Dale's Theatre-Grand Opera House-Our Bearding lines

Clobe Dime Museum—199 Bavery. Muserly's Nthio's Garden—Black Crook. Mayerty's 1-1th Mt. Theatre-the White Slav Haverly's 5th Av. Theater- t Colete Madison Square Garden—Circo. Melloc Madison Square Garden—Circo. Melloc Madison Square Theatre—Esserable. on Francisco Minstrely-Breadway and 19th a Photic Thousen The News Wes Theater Comique Squatter severagity, Matines, Tony Pastur's Theater Pau in the stage, Matine Chion Square Theater Pin Lights a Landow Wallack's Theatre-Youth Windsor Theatre-Sau I of Posts.

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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, 18nued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

BHALL THE REPUBLIC BE PRESERVED?

#### Mr. Tilden's Letter to the Jefferson Club of New Haven.

GREVETONE March 30 1882. GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter in behalf of the Jefferson Club of New Haven, inviting me to be present at their commemoration of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. Although I am obliged to deny myself the pleasure of meeting with you on that occasion, I share the feelings which bring you together.

Mr. Jefferson has many titles to the reverence of the American people and of all lovers of liborty throughout the world. He was among the earliest, most resolute, and most steadfast of the patriots who upheld the popular rights in the incipient struggles of our Revolution. when the part he took required a higher order of courage, of self-denial, and of genius than were necessary at any subsequent period of our history. He penned the immortal statement of the principles that led our ancestors to assert the independent existence of our country, and which has been substantially adopted as a model for every people who have since attempted to establish national independence on the basis of human rights.

He was first in his day to completely emancipate his own mind from the monarchical and aristocratical traditions which still enslaved most of the best intellects of the country.

But the obligations of the world to Mr. Jefferson do not end here. On the completion of the Federal Constitution, Gouverneur Morris. being asked what he thought of it, answered: "That depends upon how it is construed." After the organization of the Federal Government, a powerful class sought to impress upon its practical working the similitude of the British eystem. Mr. Jefferson was the great leader of the party formed to resist these efforts, and to hold our institutions to the popular character which was understood to belong to them when

By his inflexible adherence to free principles. by his untiring efforts, by his counsels, and by the magic of his pen, he was the principal agent in rescuing from its greatest peril, and while yet in its infancy, government by the people for the people.

The arduous contest resulted in a political

the Constitution was ratifled by the people.

revolution which brought Mr. Jefferson into the Presidency. He put the ship of State, to use his own expression, upon the "republican tack," He arrested centralizing tendencies, reinvigorated local self-government restored the rights of the States, and protected and enlarged the domain of the individual judgment and conscience. For eight years he administered the Government, and for sixteen years it was administered by his punils under his observation and advice. Thus was established a habit which largely shaped the standards for the guidance of the popular judgment, the modes of thinking of statesmen, and the general course of government for sixty years. How important such a habit is will be appreciated when we consider that usurpation has often been suc cessfully accomplished in other countries by men wielding the executive power: and when we are reminded that Jefferson sincerely feared that Hamilton, who thought our Government a " frail and worthless fabric," would change it if he came into power; and when we also recall the fact that Hamilton himself has left on record his belief that Burr would have wrought a personal usurpation if he could have grasped the Presidency.

Mr. Jefferson gave to our administrative system an aspect of republican simplicity; he repressed jobbery as well as all perversions of power, and by his precepts, his influence, and his example, elevated the standard of political morals. In his personal practice he was not only pure, but, to make his example more effective, he refrained. while administering the greatest of official trusts, from all attempts to increase his own fortune, even by methods open to every private.

In a period when there seems to be little respect for the limitations of power prescribed by our written Constitution; when assumptions of ungranted authority are rife in all the departments of the Federal Government; when that Government is being graduals ly changed into an elective despotism, meddling in everything belonging to the Stateor to individuals; when every now assumption high trusts to the private gain of the official is frequently committed with ap-

Jefferson be invoked to keep alive the gilmmering spark of official virtue and public honor. Your fellow citizen.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Messes, C. B. Bowers, James E. English, John H. LEEDS, PHILIP POND, and A. HEATON ROB-ERTSON, Committee.

#### The Soldiers' Home.

The disclosures made by Gen. S. D. STURots, the new Governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington, show a strange condition of things in that institution. The Senate Committee of Military Affairs has been for some time engaged in investigating its management, aided by Gen. STURGIS, who was appointed to its charge a year ago, and took actual command in July last.

The Soldiers' Home is designed for aged and inflem enlisted men of the regular army. Unlike most national institutions of this character, it is not maintained by Congressional appropriations, but by deductions of an eighth of a dollar from the monthly pay of each non-commissioned officer, artifleer, and private of the army. A dollar and a half a year may not be much for the soldier to give for the assurance of a home in his old age; but the fund becomes a large one when applied to every enlisted man in the Since few soldiers live to take the benefit of the Home, under its conditions, and even some of these prefer ending their lives among their kindred, they can all at least demand that funds raised by docking their slender pay shall be enjoyed by their comrades at the Home, and that whatever is laid out on the buildings, grounds, and gardens shall be for their use alone.

As a fact, the Senate committee finds that a large part of the expenditures of the Home have had little relation to the disabled veterans. "Money," says Gen. Stungis, seems to have been dealt out with a lavish and unstinted hand in all directions except that leading to the immediate benefit of the individual inmates." The main idea of the managers seems to be to create and maintain a beautiful park for fashionable people to frequent, rather than to increase the recreations of the old soldiers. There is no bowling alley and no billiard room for light exercise, says Gen. STURGIS, nor any hall for debating, lectures, and similar purposes. Yet over \$300,000 have already been expended in enlarging and decorating the grounds alone. These have been increased until they have become an estate of about eight hundred acres, for a few hundred infirm men. The sum of \$225,000 was expended in adding the Conconan property; over \$50,000 in stone walls and iron railings on two sides; over \$119,000 in roads and drives; over \$37,000 in a so-called library building, which will one day furnish billiards, bowling, and other amusements if it ever recovers from its now unfinished condition; over \$23,000 on "Lake Mary Barnes" and the adjoining bridges. The reason assigned for the expensive adornments of the last thirty years is that "the inmates derive amusement from the people and carriages from the city that frequent the drives." While this is no doubt true, it does not justify any such outlay. No money should be spent there except for the immediate benefit of the inmates. lavish expenditures are to be made for the general public, the money should not be filehed from the pockets of private soldiers.

Gen. STURGIS makes another complaint that is not without importance. He found, on assuming the Governorship, that the management was vested in three army officers, as a Board of Commissioners, namely, Surgeon-General Barnes, Commissary-General Mac-PEELY, and Adjutant-General DRUM. It is to the two former, Gen. BARNES and Gen. MAC-FEELY, that Gen. STURGIS is well understood to refer in the following response to inquiries of the Senate committee:

"I am constrained to say frankly, but reluctantly, that some methods are pursued here which can hardly be kept out of the category of abuses. For example, the choicest products of the vegetable and fruit gardens are regularly delivered three times a week to two members of the Roant of Compussioners at their residences in Considerable quantities of the products of the his residence in the city. To be sure, this officer has several cows of his own in the herd, but as they are fed and cared for at the expense of the Home, the effect is the same. While these things may appear trivial and minuportant to some, yet they derive a certain importance from the fact that they furnish material for scandalous attacks which are made from time to

time against the Home management.
"The conservatory and flower garden, which are maintained at an annual cost of from \$5,000 to \$5,000, seem to be, so far as my observation and information go, maintained chiefly for the benefit and accommoda tion of two members of the Board of Commissioners, at whose residences in the city the choicest flowers are delivered at stated and regular times. On special occasions these regular supplies are increased. So far as have been able to learn, up flowers are over distributed o the inmates of the Home or the hospital. The florist afforms me that he sometimes allows efficers of the Home, and inmates, too, if they ask for them, to have a few flowers when they can be spared. He means when

Gen. Stungis finds other queer customs He discovers that members of the family of one Commissioner order mechanics from their legitimate work to make repairs in public buildings, and even "make large purchases, amounting to hundreds of dollars, of material not necessary to the Home," without the Governor's knowledge or sanction, depending on a subsequent justification by the Commissioners. These latter do not seem to do much in return for their perqui ites, since Gen. STURGIS found that for even so simple a matter as writing for and recelving money of deceased soldiers deposited in banks and accruing to the Home, they had this contract, drawn by himself:

"All meidental expenses are to be first deducted fro e gross amount of the recovery, and the balance is to be

alord between himself and the Home?" The practice of inviting the families at the White House to the Soldiers' Home, as a cheap form of summering, is too well known to require comment; but the Senate commit tee is understood to be inquiring into the purchases of costly furniture, table linen, china, and other acticles made or such occa-

Considering that it is the troops, the enisted men, in whose cheerless barracks and camps even oil lamps were an unlearst-of luxury until last year, who are compelled through a perversion of law to support these luxurious orchards and greenhouses and parks for the benefit of Washington society people, the Soldiers' Home inquiry has not come too soon.

# The Growing Death Rate.

The statistics of the death rate in New York city for the year 1881 will attract the attention of every one. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, the death rate was 26.48 per thousand inhabitants. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, it rose to 31,08 per thousand. of angranted power erentes new opportunities. The death rate of London for 1889 was 22.14. | sweren that, if the people of India can only new facilities, and new incentives to favorities and that of twenty other towns of Great | begovernost at the expense of the physical ism and jobbery; when the civil service has | Britain was 22.7. Thus London, with all its | and moral well being of the people of China, been converted into a bilance of power to mass of people crowded together in hovels, the experiment had better be abandoned. determine the elections by pecuniary and other and cellars in such poverty and fifth as can be | Naturally, the British denouncers of the allegitimate influences; when the perversion of scarcely seen claewhere, showed a smaller optimitate prefer the other horn of the dikingdom. On the other hand, against the which insists on ruling India, yet recognizes parent une asciousness of wrong, and rates of forty-eight other cities of the United causes, should consent to pay for its philanpasses almost without reliake, it is time States show an average of 20.8. Only six thropy, as it did when slavery was abulished that the teachings and the example of Th. mas | cities had a larger death rate than New | in the West indian islands. The damages in | by other Canadian scullers as skilful.

York, and these were Fall River (Mass.), Richmond, Selma (Ala.), Savannah, Charleston, and Memphis all Southern towns but onc.

But the rise of the death rate to 31.08 per housand is not the only startling fact. In 1881 there were 38,624 deaths and 26,130 births; a difference of 12.494 in favor of the death list. This prependerance of deaths over births has been maintained during the first part of 1882. In January of this year there were 3,498 deaths and 2,278 births; in February, 3,298 deaths and 2,092 births. In 1880 the total deaths in London were \$1,128, against 132 173 births.

In view of these facts, is not this theme worthy a closer study than the Legislature the municipal authorities, and the medical profession have hitherto given it?

#### England's Opium Iniquity.

The agitation now going on in Great Britain for the suppression of the opium traffic with China recalls, by its vehemence and the nature of the arguments on both sides, the movement of seventy-live years ago for the abolition of the slave trade. The English newspapers and periodicals have for months given much space to the controversy; a great society has been organized to obtain the prohibition of the opium commerce; Parliament has been repeatedly memorialized to that end; and monster meetings have been held in London and Manchester, like those over which WILBERPORCE presided during the slave-trade agitation. That the anti-opiumists will triumph in the end we doubt not, because their cause is right; but it is interesting to note the specious arguments advanced on the other side, and

which may for a time defer legislative action. The case for the denouncers of the opium traffic may be very briefly stated. For upward of half a century opium has been cultivated on a large and rapidly increasing scale in British India for export to China. The production of the drug is now a Government monopoly, and during the last twenty years the net proceeds from its sale have brought into the Indian Treasury the immense sum of \$672.500,000. In the last fiscal year alone the receipts from the opium trade were \$42,330,000, or more than one-sixth of the total net revenue of British India. It is clear, therefore, that the Indian Government is financially interested in the perpetuation of the traffic, and directly responsible for a large part of the evils which it brings upon the Chinese people. It is equally undisputed that the Pekin Government has from the first resisted the importation of the drug into its dominions: that the first war between Great Britain and China (1839) was undertaken because the Canton authorities tried to prevent opium smuggling from Hong Kong; and that the second war, though ostensibly waged for another cause. culminated in the treaty of Tientsin, by which, in compliance with British exactions, the Chinese Government consented to legalize the importation of opium. On its face the ground for the present agitation seems as strong as it well could be. The charge is that Great Britain is dishonored, that her professions of enlightenment are held up to the world's scorn, by the huge gains reaped from a traffle which panders to the morbid appetites of humanity, and which has been forced by violence on a reluctant people.

The arguments with which the champion of the opium traffic endeavor to meet their assailants resemble curiously, in their shifty, disingenuous tenor and their appeal to the meanest motives, those advanced against WILBERFORCE and the advocates of the abolition of the slave trade. England, they say did not begin the export of opium to China; it was the Portuguese. To this it may be rejoined that neither did England begin the importation of black slaves into the American continent, but she recognized in 1807 the necessity of freeing her hands from any share of the foul stain. Again, it is maintained that even should England withdraw from the market, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and other opium-producing countries would continue to supply the demand which has been engendered in China. That is just what was said to WILBERFORCE, and his answer was that England was answerable for her own crimes, not for the past or future transgressions of Spain and Portugal. Moreover, China has no cause to fear the importation of opium from countries which, unlike England, are unable or unwilling to dictate the admission of the drug at the cannon's mouth. But, say the advocates of the traffle, if not an ounce were imported the Chinese would still smoke onlym, for

to transport its victims across the Atlantic meant nothing but a change of masters. In this case, we are further told that the Chinese Government would encourage or connive at the cultivation of the drug, just as the local authorities corruntly winked at smuggling before the onlym traffic was legalized in 1858. Of course the reply to this is that England must clear her own skirts of complleity in an iniquity from which she reans some forty million dollars a year before she can be heard in court as a professed defender of the Chinese people against the alleged perfidy of their own rulers. The best proof of the sincerity of the opposition offered to the opium trade by the central Government at Pekin, is furnished by the multitude of edicts launched against it during the last half cenin banks and accruing to the Home, they had tury, and by the care it took to obtain employed the son of the late Treasurer, on from the United States, in the treaty recently concluded, a formal renunciation of the offensive traffle. As for the plea that China herself recognizes the legitimacy of the commerce by levying a large duty upon imported opium, that is easily disposed of. From the moment that Great

they can grow it at home. This, too, is one

of the pleas brought forward against the

Britain forced the admittance of the drug into Chinese ports it became subject, like other staples, to the tariff, and the authorities were naturally impelled to impose a high circle of consumption. All these empty pretexts are put forward

to mask the essential selfishness of the motive to which the opium purveyors address their sole sub-tantial argument, and on wideh they rely to secretly control the action of the British taxpayer. You cannot, they say, rule India without the forty million dollars aceruing from the sale of opium; nor can the money derived from this traffic be made up in any other way from other Indian resources. If, therefore, you are inclined to indulge your philanthropy, take the trouble at least o count the cost. Look in the face the alpernative of withdrawing from India altogether or of meeting from your own pockets the deficit created by the suppression of the opium trade. To this it might be andeath rate than the cities throughout the | lemma, and acknowledge that the country death rate of 26.48 in New York for 1880, the 1 the duty of specificing a large part of its rev-

that case, however, were assessed at no more than one hundred million dollars, whereas ten times that amount would, apparently, be

requisite to make good the deficit in the Indian budget caused by the suppression of the onium trade. It is extremely doubtful, therefore, whether the anti-opium agitators will speedily succeed in persuading the British taxpayer to assume the vast additional burden which their just and humanitarian demands would tend to impose upon him.

# An Unworthy Public Prosecutor.

Mr. JOHN McKron, the District Attorney of the county of New York, has an assistant who ought to be reprimanded by his superior officer, in the first place for his lack of ense, and in the second place for his inabili-

ty to conceal his folly.

This assistant is Mr. John O'Byrne, formerly of Delaware, we believe,

Mr. O'BYENE is the gentleman who has just unsuccessfully prosecuted WILLIAM TRACEY in the Court of General Sessions for the crime of murder. He is annoyed at the acquittal, and publicly declares "that if there cannot be a conviction in some of that kind of cases, it will be nearly time for a vigilance committee,"

This is nice talk to come from a public proscentor. An officer whose sworn duty it is to administer the law suggests resort to one of the most conspicuous and terrible forms of

lawlessness. And why? Merely because he has failed to convince a jury that they ought to convict a man whom he thought guilty. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the counsel for the prosecution may sometimes be responsible for a verdict of acquittal which would have been improper, and perhaps im-

possible, if the case had been differently tried. At all events, a person who thinks that anything will justify the organization of a vigilance committee in this city, is not fit to hold the office of Assistant District Attorney for a single hour.

### Take Off the Tax.

Mr. WILLIS of Kentucky has introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington a bill authorizing the withdrawal from distillery warehouses, without tax, of alcohol and other spirits to be used in industrial pursuits. The bill provides that not less than three hundred gallons shall be withdrawn at a time, and that the necessary regulations as to bonds, stamps, and the keeping of books shall be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This is a very proper bill. It ought to be passed. There is no sense in levying an internai revenue tax upon any article which is but the raw material for the manufacture of other articles, or which is required for use in the manufacture of other articles.

We trust Mr. WILLIS'S bill may become a But the enactment of this bill is not suf-

ficient to satisfy the demands of common sense. All internal revenue taxes ought to be

The defeat of the proposed La Salle celebration junketing tour seems already to have been accepted as a precedent, the House Committee on Improving the Mississippi baving de-cided not to go to the river to examine the causes of the late inundations. It might indeed, be rather a subject for satire to see a body of Congressmen roaming up and down the Mississippi valley on this quest. But the true reason for their remaining in Washington, doubtless, is a fear that their votes may be needed for sundry large appropriations.

The death of Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, startling as it is, seems all the more so from its association with that of Gen. Jupson Kilpatrick. Only a few months ago these two Ministers were the centre of attention, by reason of their antagonism on the Chili-Peruvian dispute. Each has since died at his post, Gen. HURLBUT with special suddenness. Still, there is obviously nothing more than coincidence in these two deaths. Possibly, it is true, the excitement connected with the diplomatic correspondence may have somewhat shortened the life of the Minister to Chili, and there may be still more ground for this supposition in the case of the Minister to Peru, as he succumbed to heart

A senson of sensations seems to have set in for the European diplomatic world, as the story of the Menorial Diplomatique that all the Continental sovereigns were to meet to talk over the peace of Europe is now matched by another strange story in a Paris despatch to the London Times. Gen. IONATIETY necording to this rumor has discovered a treaty between Germany and Sweden, in which the latter is to lend Germany her fleet in case of a war with Russin, taking Finland for her pay if the allies Next in order will be denials of this story, suppression of the slave trade, for slavery, it was urged, existed everywhere in Africa and and then, perhaps, reassertions, according to

> A body of Peruvian troops have won a signal victory. It was not over Chillian troops, however. The Peruvians were running away from those; but coming upon a smaller body of their own countrymen at Avacueho, they displayed their prowess by falling upon the latter, killing some 200 of them, and entering the town in triumph. Three Colonels of the CACERES the victorious commander who now claims to be the only Government of Peru.

> MARY POWER O'CONNOR, whose brother THOMAS is a member of Parliament, exactly followed Father FREHAN'S example in choosing to go to jail for six months rather than find bail an arrest for alleged seditions language After such examples, the Irish jails are likely to illi up fast if prosecutions go on for thi enuse:

The Signal Corps is the latest candidate for establishment as an independent department of the Government. It appears from is already singularly independent of any supervision or control in the management of funds intrusted to it but it wants to be relieved altogether of its connection with the army. The argument is the same as that all ways employed to hoist a clerk's office into a bureau, or a bureau into a department. duty, in order to limit as far as possible the argued that the weathercocks would be better watched and the rain drops be measured more carefully were the bureau an independent or ganization.

> HANLAN again had things all his own way esterday in rocing with Boyn. Hereafter choever backs any one of the carsmen known at present to row against Hantas, must simply betting that Hanna's waitself out. Nobody can fairly bent him. His victory will surprise they only do solid it. doubt at any time being whether HANLAN would be in good condition on the day of the race; and his faithful training and exercise had lessened even this solitary chance of Boyn's winning. The latter by his fine performance, maintained his reputation as the prestest of the British southers, but of course was no match for the Canadian champion. Superiority in paraman-hip has always be-longed to Canada, as superiority in cricket his to England, and in base buil to the United States. Years ago, before international matches had come into fashion, it was the custom of English smillers to settle their local matches and to suppose that the winner must be champion of the world. In reality, the Canada boat men were then at the head of this special branch of athletic sports, and it only needed such visits as those of HANLAN and Ross to show the fact. When the day of these two experts is over, they will, no doubt, be succeeded

## THE TARIFF.

The Attempt to Belay Its Revision a Device to Maintain Existing Iniquities. Mr. Rew ltt's Instructive Plans for Reform.

WASHINGTON, April 2.- The Tariff Commis ion, at a cost of \$200 a day to the Treasury for the nine members who are to compose it. is plainly a device to preserve unchanged the existing system, by which, a manufac turing class is exorbitantly protected at the cost of the whole community. It has been demonstrated by a comparison of wages that the skilled American workman is not better paid than the English workman, taking all the ele ments of living into account. Therefore, protection does not protect labor, but it gives enor mous profits to those who employ that labor.

ng for a hite. Mr. Hewitt is largely engaged in the iron trade, one of the protected interests. He has made a study of the whole revenue system through and through, with the impartiality of a philosophical statesman seeking after the ruth, and striving to mature a wise and per manent policy on one side for the Government ceding revenue for economical expenditures. and on the other side for the people, who have to pay the taxes.

His ability and his experience on this subject entitle Mr. Hewitt's opinions to weight with the ountry. He introduced three simple resolu tions, the first of which claims attention specially at this time, after the recent action of the Sonate. Here it is:

Resolved. That the bill creating a Tariff Commission by recommitted, with instructions to the Committee or Ways and Means to report within therty days, or at an earlier date if it be practicable, a bill based upon the fo

lowing instructions.

Mr. Hewitt's methods are simple, and easily understood. He proposes:

First—To admit raw materials, chemicals, and alcohol for use in manufactures free.

Secondily—To substitute specific for ad ralorem duties as far as practicable, upon the average dutiable value of imports during the last three years, after which no higher rate of duty shall be imposed than shall be necessary to compensate for the difference in the cost of labor at home and abroad expended on these products, deducting the cost of transportation, and the rate of duty shall not in any case, except on luxuries, exceed fifty per cent, of such dutiable value

This proposition shows clearly that it is easy and convenient to remodel the tariff in a short space of time, upon this or upon some other basis, if the conditions are not acceptable. Therefore, the device of a commission of outsiders to instruct Congress in its proper du-

other basis, if the conditions are not neceptable. Therefore, the device of a commission of outsiders to instruct Congress in its proper duties, and indirectly to legislate without authority, is, as we have heretofore shown, a mere trick on the part of the Republicans to posteone action until after the Presidential election: in other words to give the monopolists four years more of their present lease.

The profits of monopoly are new estimated to be over one hundred and twenty millions a year. Some authorities say one hundred and fifty millions. The beneficiaries of this plundering system can well afford to keep ex-Senators and ex-Representatives, and others of both parties, at Washington as lobbyists, under the discusse of "counsel" to urge the adoption of this commission scheme, on which, if passed, some of them expect to serve their employers.

Mr. Hewitt is not a free trader, but he may be called a fair trader, and there are millions in this country who believe in fair trade and free markets for American productions of every kind. All the talk of improving our trade with Mexico, with Central America, and with South America by any diplomatic policy, is not only alsurd, but it is insulting to public intelligence while a tariff exists which prohibits competition with other countries.

alsurd, but it is insulting to public intelligence while a tariff exists which prohibits competition with other countries.

England mainly, and Germany and France partially, control those markets, which are our neighbors and friends, because they undersell as at our own doors. There is no mystery about the laws of trade. Our mavigation laws forbid the purchase of foreign built ships, and our tariff imposes burdens that prevent men from being built at home so as to compete with England. The result is that the greatbulk of the carrying business is in English hands, worth more than a hundred millions a year. This prohibitory policy puts the United States in a bondage to great Britain quite as bad as during the colonial times.

The taxpayers do not object to any fair just, and equal mode of levying duties, but protest against a tariff, the sole object of which is to enhance the profits of menopoly, and to the world, by shutting enterprise inside of a Chinese wall, to thwart the hope of escape.

# REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Councils Organized Against the Ring-

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The new City Councils elected in February met this afternoon for organization. They put themselves on record for reform by voting to prosecute the Gas Trust. The Common Council elected William Henry Lex President. He is an ardent reformer, and violently opposed to the The Select branch chose William R. Smith. The The Select branch chose William B. Smith. The Gas Trust brought all its forces to bear to detent him at the February election, and his elevation to the Presidency is a double slap in the face. As soon as the organization had been effected, resolutions were offered in both branches directing the City Solicitor to proceed in the suit in equity against the besses, whose stronghold is the gas office in Seventh reported that the work of the month had been that the the residency is a double slap in the face. As soon as the organization had been effected, resolutions were offered in both branches, directling the City Solicitor to proceed in the suit in equity against the bosses, whose stroughold is the gas office in Secontial street. The resolutions were rushed through without trouble. There was not even a division on the question in the lower branch. In the Select Chamber the vote was 19 to 10, with two members not voting. The ten were the old guard of the Gas Trust. They had dwindled down from a majority before the February election to this number, showing that the Gas Trust will now be prosecuted for alleged mismanagement and for the alleged cheating of the city out of thousands of dollars. A joint committee of the City Camelis last summer brought in a report charging all this. The Common Council directed the City Solicitor was blocked. The branch refused to concur. The court held that the concurrence of both chambers was needed to what they like the city Solicitor was blocked. The reform Councils have now taken the matter up, and given City Solicitor West full authority. Mr. West said that the prosecuting counsel would need the investigation, he said, witnesses iestified to what they liked but in court they would be made to testify to facts. At lengthfil looks as though the iniquities of the Gas Trust would be laid bure.

Savings Bank Frands-Missourt and Minac.

#### Savings Bank Frauds-Missourt and Minnesota Ronds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Referring o your editorial in to day's SCS in regard to a bill intro-luced by Senator Makin in the Senate and by myself in the Assembly, authorizing savings banks to invest in the bonds of the States of Missouri and Minnesota, I would say that I had intended stating, when introducing the bills, that I did so by request. In the hurry of the moment however I forgot to make such a statement The bill was brought to me by the Superintendent of the Sanking Department, and introduced at his request. I myself have grave doubts as to the advisability of any such measure, and shall most likely vote in con tee to have the bill reported adversely. yours respectfully, J. HANDDEN ROES.

This letter confirms the correctness of our ritieism upon the practice of introducing bills by request. Of course Mr. Robb is not responsible for the existence of the practice, but it ought not to be continued. Every member of the Legislature must be held responsible to the people for the measures he presents.

#### The Catholics and the Declaration of Independence.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Catholic Provincial Conneil, which met recently in Cin-cinnati joins issue in its pasteral letter with the Declara-tion of Independence:

FANDAL LETTER.
It is not tached a describe to the property of the not tached a describe to the people, and that release self-evident, that all mondo not exercise authorities and created ectal, that the their even, but a unitaristed are emissed to their cycles. their own, but as intristed are endowed to their Ci
to them by the people. The ator with certain Justice
Usibable declaries is that decrishes that among the
the grant of power is not acc life, hierry, and it
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to yield it.

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Unity intollizant people base affected to deny the repul-ions destrine of political equality, but their argument is was supplied all confounding for instance physical to the run or moral equality with the equal right to another the form of those or the supplied by the supplied by the form of the supplied by a supplied by a supplied by the form of the supplied by the form of the property of the prope

result of the decrement of equal rights is better expressed. If the right of the Occident of the Section that Manual of the Occident of the manual of the Weight of the Section of the Manual of the M

#### Archbishop Purcell's Creditors. CINCINNATI April 3.- The cololigated case :

the creditors of Archivony Purveil was called in the Hamilton County Dist. If a our today, but the parties not all height feals, the case one and even the parties now. The chief question is to entire the two districts of the chief question is a county to pay the claims of the residues to say the pay the claims of the residues.

## PISHERMEN IN COUNCIL.

Interesting Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Fish Culturists.

A file of solid men made their way through the wholesale Fulton Fish Market vesterday to the room of the Fishmongers' Association The aforesaid men were members of the Fish Cultural Association, about to meet in their eleventh annual convention. Prominent in the line came Seth Green, the Lone Fisherman of Irondequoit Bay; Col. McDonald of Virginia James Annin, Jr., W. H. Butler, Charles B. Evarts, Seth Weeks, Fred Mather, George 8, Page, A. A. Anderson, Barnet Phillies, E. G. Blackford, Hugh McGovern, and other philosopners, who can sit patiently all day while wait-

In the absence of President B. B. Roosevelt. Vice-President G. S. Page presided. He con gratulated members on the good already accomplished by the association. One great benefit was shown at this season in the in creased number of shad, which had multiplied

ereased number of shad, which had multiplied in the waters of the North and South through replanting. Hestocking fresh waters with black base came next in importance to shad. As an illustration of the increase of this lish, he said that from thirty-one planted in two ponds in Maine, in 1869, hundreds of pends lakes and streams in that State are now stocked with this game and odible flait.

The first paper read was from Mr. Hugh McGovern of Brooklyn, on the growth and habits of German carp in the waters of Long Island. Mr. McGovern although a successful trout raiser, when he once gets them on his heak, has had rather poor success with carp. His gold flah ate nearly all the spawn, but hose that did escape grew Justily, and were very tenacious of life. Taking four from his pend one afternoon, he placed them between wet blankets on the roof of his house. Forty-three hours after being taken from the pend they were alive and vigorous. Carp made good seavengers in trout pends; they would rook out the top.

Col. McDonald gave interesting information.

engers in front ponds; they would robe out the top.

Col. McDonald gave interesting information regarding the propagation of shad in foreign waters. After Prof. Huxley and other men of learning in Europe had leasted on American shad they were impatient for a renewal of the toothsome dish and eager to have them transplanted to their shores. Efforts to do this had failed from the spawn dying or eggs becoming useless on the trip across the occan. A glass jar with tubes has been invented, in which perfect circulation and freshness of water could be maintained without disturbing or destroying the eggs or embryo fish. The fish could now be hatched with certainty on the voyage and safely placed in foreign waters. One jar of five quarts capacity would batch 75,009 eggs.

An interesting discussion arose as to the necessity of increasing the supply of codish along our coast. Mr. Blackford said that off Long Island's shores the fish had become perceptibly less within the past three years. In the fall Fulton Market will supply 100,000,000 codfish eggs per day, and the United States bout Fish Hawk could plant that amount daily along the shore during the spray persons as and page the shore during the same purpose. copility less within the past three years. In the fall Fulton Market will supply 100,000,000 codfish eggs per day, and the United States boat Fish Hawk could plant that amount daily along the shore during the spawning season. Arrangements would be made to have the exteriment carried out. Fresh planting would, no doubt, lead to enormous results. Experiments at Gioneoster had proved successful.

Seth Green gave it as his private opinion that impregnated eggs of the cod would hatch in our waters if turned into the ocean off shore.

Mr. James Annin, Jr., gave his experience in propagating rainbow trout from California. They would thrive in hundreds of our streams, but at the expense of more edible lish, especially speckled front.

Mr. Blackford had epicurean information from the West that Humboldt River trout in Nevada, took the palm for flavor and delicacy.

Mr. Fred Mather imparted valuable information regarding the propagation of salmen showing how he had overcome some of its difficulties. The reason that fish will not live below sawmills is that the dust from pine and oak trees kills them.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: George S. Fage, President; James Blankard, Vice-President; E. G. Blackford, Treasurer; Barnet Phillips, Corresponding Secretary, and James Annin, Jr., Recording Secretary, Executive Committee—G. B. Goode and T. B. Ferguson, Washington; Seth Weeks, Pennsylvana; C. B. Evarts, Vermont; W. M. Hudson, Connecticut; F. Mather and B. W. West of New York.

New York, Alfred Mayer of the Stevens Institution, The association will meet again this morning.

# No More Delay to Furnishing Steel-The

Arch Over Franklin Square At the April meeting of the trustees of the East River Bridge yesterday afternoon in the office in Water street, Brooklyn, Secretary Quintard reported that the expenses so far of the bridge had been \$18,524,245.64, and the receipts had been \$13.545,641.44. The receipts for last month were \$17,015.48, and the expenses

were \$27,868.33. In response to the resolution of Gen. H. W. Slocum at the last meeting, the chief engineer reported that the work of the month had been he laying of 118 sections of bottom cords and

in the past.

Mr. Murphy said that the Board had the facts and could decide for itself.

The by-laws were changed so that the trustees will hereafter meet on the second Monday of each month, instead of the first. A contract was exclered to be made with James Murray for 150,000 feet of white plue for \$6,070. In response to a guestion about the progress of the erosetting of the timber for the roadway. Mr. Stramahan said that the engineer preferred not to have the crossetting continued as the white pine would last better than the yellow pine, and encosetting was not deemed advantageous. President Murphy said that under the contract for vellow pine about one-half had been supplied, and that the underflooring of the bridge would be made of both yellow and white pine. The claim for \$1,200 of E. R. Andrews of Lingalsethport, N. J. for damages resulting from the breaking of the ercosotting contract was referred to the Executive Committee. President Murphy said that the work upon the Franklin square bridge would be begun seen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOF TO-day's SEX contains a card from Mr. Jacob Schaefer, giving his reason for not attending my testimonial benefit last Tuesday, at the Columbia Room. As there seems to have been some unscomption with reference to the state ment appearing in Tile Sex last Wednesday, which carries the idea that I had received a letter from Mr. Schaer, I desire to say in reply: On Thursday of last week I arrole Mr. se bacter a professional letter, inviting him to be present at my beneat on the following Tuesday. This ste or lett r was sent about 11 o'clock P M by a mer

he present at all behind on the following firewise. This undear lettle was sent about 11 o'clock. P. M. by a presenger box, who brought back the verbal reply that he had been informed at M. Scharfer a room that he Mr. Scharfer around that he Mr. Scharfer around that he Mr. Scharfer around the sent in the poster for The Six draws the more it seems that the reporter for The Six draws the information of the following the recent match in Paris the party that he Scharfer was without all because the party that he Scharfer was without all the could be assist Slosson, and after the match solescited liberally for Slosson's entertainment. The one-trainment in question was the wine super, doubtless, our the high after the termination of my match with Mr. Varianax, extensibly given by the Scharfer party. This intertainment cost about \$70, but was pand for out of the purse of money raised by Americans in Paris in connect was at my expense. I was add that the total amount of the purse mised for me in Paris was about \$60. The assistance which was reduced inches the selection of the purse of the match around the size of the match at the circle from Paris, that he believed an each draw and my self. I wish to say in reply that the match was furley self-the portion being furnished by Mr. S. Martin of Paris. New York, April 1.

#### Sutlivan on Gloves and Bare Knuckles. To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: There is

communication in to day's Sex which seems to call for a reply, autwithstanding the radiculous absurdity of the man fill thing with big, soft groves has an advantage over an operation to be has only three legicles in the first bigon as the action to the first bigon as the action to the second of furthing of the fill the control of the fill the fil

#### Telegraph Wires Under the Sidewalls. To the Epiron of The SUS-Sire The arti-

by the suppling of a wire crossing Oxford street.

Sur York, April 2

W. M. D. gameed, and are imperimental.

### SUNBELMS.

The manufacture of electuargarine in St. Looks has been investigated by the Board of Health, and proof was obtained of the use of fat from horses and dogs. It is remarkable that Bulwer, Dickens, of Thackeray were althe onhappy in marriage. Thack

eray's wife was insane nearly all her coursed life. -Tom Hughes, it is said, will soon be anpointed flowernor of the late of Man. The Governorship has a good house and a salary of \$7.00 sitze built it the

luties are very light, and the cost of living about there er cent less than in England. -At the great Romford brewery, near London, five pints of ale are allowed to each of the 403 men. They drink it all, and it seems to suit them. It is

The National Mohammedan Association nave addressed a long memorial to the vicerty of India, becausing that the large funds apportaining to the various Moligimedan endowments with under the control of Government should be

excellent ale, such as that described by Mr. academy

its last loudget as "the finest drink since nectar went

The students of the University of Misuri disiliked Prof. Lowry and asked for his removal. This request was refused, as they have no word ressor why it should be granted. Three fumired of them burned the Professor in efficy, and then marched round his resi-tence singing, "Hang Tom Lawry on a sour apple tree."

Two jokers told L. W. Olinger of Louisthe, Ohio, that his wife and daughter were dead. They were alive and well, but Olinger had once played a trick on the lokers, and they told him a lie in retaliction. He was so shocked that when he found them saf at home e would not believe that they were not dead, and ha

-It is stated in an English journal that at a recent cale of rabbits the enormous sum of \$2 % was given for one of these little animals. Of course it was a abbit of famous breed, but it seems an exorbitant pric o pay for so insumificant an animal. One cannot wenter that a large sum should be paid for Jumbo when a rabbit fetches so much.

The Russian farmer suffers much from the ravages of with animals among he crops and live stock. By imperial decree troops are hereafter to be quartered in localities where this unisance is especially urdensome, with orders to exterminate the beasts. The could rurnose is to be served by this arrangement of benefiting the farmer and of giving the soldier work to do to protect him against Sibilistic infection.

-An epidemic of diphtheria, which has revalled in Frederick City since last summer, is said by he Maryland Board of Health to have been caused by diagrant peglect of sanitary precautions. There is no sewer except an open creek, and the ground has be ome so thoroughly impregnated with poisonous matter that no remedy can be devised. The town must remain us place for years, even with proper drainage

-Edith Mabie, aged 18, held a young people's prayer meeting every Sanday afternoon in the First Baptist Church of Rockford, Hi. These gatherings became larger than those which the nexter Mr. Ander son, drew to hear his sermons, and he armounced that no meetings other than those he personally authorized should have the use of the house. But Edith is very pop-ular, and has hired the town hall, with the sametion and support of two of the descons

... The burial vault of the Brower family is he oldest in the Allegheny cemetery, near Pittsburgh When the wealthy Charles Brewer died, some years ago, he ordered in his will that only one more person, after himself, should be buried there. This exception was diss Hern, a neice. After her death the vanit was to be locked and the key thrown into the river. Miss Hern died last week, and the executors of Mr. Brewer have obeyed his injunction as to the ker.

-The demolition of the buildings round the Pantheon, in Rome, is now almost finished, but it may be questioned whether the building gains much in appearance by it. The circular shape is entirely lost at the back by the old walls of uneven height which run ologic eye, are as disfiguring as the quaint little houses that once clustered round the building, and were dwarfed by it. Now that they are gone, cornices are sen cut-tirough, holes dug in the old wall, and chimney flues accoped out by the house owners, deformities which were formerly at any rate hidden out of sight.

-A lady who recently went to Rugby. Tenn., to look after the effects of a typhold-killed brother found the key of his cottage hung on a nail at the door, and within all his things intact and in order. Hotels and stores were all closed, and all wore a most foriorn as pect. Some young men of that kind whose return would be a terror to their families, remain there, hving on doles from home, supplemented by what they get by aport. They are of that helpless class-not necessarily dissipated-so far as breadwinning goes, which it is so difficult to know what to do with, and for which it was Mr

Hughes's benevolent but abortive aim to find a career. -Many suggestions have been made for removing the menace to the peace of Europe which springs from the aunexation of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany, but the most ingenious is that with which a Potedam editor has just astonished his readers. He proposes, apparently in all seriousness, that Alexen and Lerraine should be returned to France, on condition that France consents to form a personal union with Germany e becoming a member of a Franco-German empire, up der the Presidency of the German Emperor and his sucessors. Germany would share in the colonies of France, and the united armies of the two powers would

dictate peace to the world. ... The authorship and actual words of the celebrated lines, "And shall Trelaway die !" have at length been settled by the reproduction of the entire bal-lad—one of the fluest of its kind in the English language -and an explanatory note by the author, the itev Reb-ort Stephen Hanker, late vicar of Norwenston, formulai, who was, before his death, received into the Roman Catholic Church. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Hanker gained the Newdegate prize for poetry at Oxford, and that he was at one time regarded as the rival of the lanreate. It is certainly well that his memory has been revived, for undoubtedly many students of English litera-ture never heart of him before.

-One of the chief means of disguising a falsified wine is the use of various coloring matters, which are now offered everywhere in France by pravate trade circulars. Public attention is being directed to this in Paris, and it is stated that atthough chamistry is powerless to discover the presence of these type, there have theless exists a sharle nomins of a terting them which cannot just now be too which almost. Sense of the wine must be heated, and when thouse a promote the wine must be heated, and when thouse a promote the same of the same must be heated. white flannel should be well dipper in it and allowed to dry. If the flannel when washed will relains a red or reddistrings it is sated to be proof positive that the color of the while has been artificially obtained.

-There were seventy-five men and only three women at a ball in Glaubert Hall, Louisville, but the absence of the fair sex did not interfere with the m terest of the occasion. About one-half of the men were from Smoketown and the rest from Germantown tot) parties having gone there axowedly for a field, which was begun without delay. The owner of the ball entered with a gun to force a peace, but was quickly divarined and thrown out through a window. Then the door was locked and fighting resumed. Several of the posteriors in order to save their instruments, dropped from the windows ten feet to the ground but the others were compelled to play lively airs anni the bettle was over

-Mrs. Langtry's leap from the concert hall to the royal presence and then back again to the concert hall has mortally offended the prejudees of the them and the modern mammas, and the salmons of afternoon are filled with clamorous suggestions of different methods by which the recurrence of such a takes may be avoided. The Prince of Wales langle heartily at the fray The Princess, who is still at a loss to comprehend the rules and regulations of English court etiquette, grows bewaltered at the tablish ther Eoyal Highness herself created commotion by going in it. alone to dise at a Paris restaurant. In the mose, Mrs. Laugtry finds consolation in £3 o a week.

- The career of a great criminal genius may be as remarkle and interesting in the way as that of a great free or commander. Perfugs the most practice able example of ingenious distances to that of a great of acceptance of the least of a great theres known to have commuted the district the and other great jewel raddleries in all the equition of Europe, who has kent the entire morthway forms of such northing order as to sould detection for many years. He had been for some time howen to be the homely name of Billy Norris, and guest aliases are Ramilton, Gordon, Herris at the le was convicted of forgery in Dublic in 1995, and a tenced to twents years' penal services. From that he received ten years for stealing the services and now on a ticket of leave. It is a minimum to all period of his carver Vanderstein lived in a swas fronted from place to place out be most about

-The Knights of St. Crispin were betempted in Lenn, the city of abormaking The a Lasters Union, however, common it on the of discouraging general stellars and desiring shop by uself. Microsoff a new factor of the control Wages of his listers before The average in have no record and the organization passess. The complete passes were not pattern to a constant the complete passes when a state of the constant to the consta cle in You, So wou under round to grouply has recalled an item which recurred to me some time ago. It seems to me that hollow in the rivers all indicates the sound in the property of the supplant inight centain the ways. It was a total supplant inight centain the ways. It was a factor, the scale received the requires of an abstract to the receiver of the requires of an abstract to the taking and thus the rivers and round truly with the existing cellar permys from the present with. Wentever is done should be sufficiently the receiver and observed in the rivers and received the abstract and the received the sufficient to the taking and thus the rivers and received the abstract and the received the sufficient to the received t